port wine nævus at a meeting of the Dermatological Society of London, in which treatment with radium bromide had been productive of decidedly encouraging results. The patient was a woman, aged twenty-six years, with a nævus covering the left cheek and the side of the nose. The two specimens of radium employed weighed 10 mgm. each, and were of the highest known radioactivity. Thirty-nine exposures, varying in duration from a half to one hour, were made at intervals of a week. At the time the patient was exhibited the nævus had entirely disappeared with the exception of a few small areas which had not yet been treated.

[The members of the Society before whom the case was presented expressed the opinion that the result of treatment was "distinctly encouraging." A photograph accompanies the report of the case, and if this picture shows the nævus at the close of the treatment, when the reporter states the mark had "entirely disappeared with the exception of a few small untreated areas," the result does not seem to the observer of the picture to be entirely satisfactory, as the photograph shows either part of the nævus remaining or scarring. If it be scarring, any treatment that will cause scarring in the treatment of nævi is to be deprecated.]

Thigenol.—SAALFELD (*Jour. mal. cut. et de syph.*, November, 1904) experimented with this new substance, put forward as a succedaneum to ichthyol. It is a composition of iodine and ichthyol, in which occurs 10 per cent. of sulphur in an organic state of combination. Thigenol possesses a dark-brown color and a syrupy consistence; is inodorous, almost insipid; soluble in water, alcohol, and glycerin. Applied to the skin it dries rapidly, and it does not stain the linen. It is a vasoconstrictor, is useful in inflammations, is drying, and favors resorption. It calms itching, as shown in 124 observations in eczema. In seborrhœic inflammations in solution it was found especially useful. It is a mild remedy, and in the author's experience was of no value in psoriasis. In phlebitis, bandaging with thigenol, glycerin, and water, equal parts, gave very good results.

Treatment of Impetigo.—HONCAMP, of Berlin (*Monatshefte f. prak. Derm.*, Band xxxix., No. 12), gives a clinical note on the value of bismuth chinolin rhodonate (Oudim Edinger), which is applied as a powder after removal of crusts, with a wooden spatula, as metal instruments are to be avoided on account of ready oxidation. At the moment of application a slight burning is experienced, which soon passes away. This can be avoided by mixing the drug with equal parts of starch. Following the application, yellow, loose crusts form which become brownish. A bandage or covering is not required. The impetigo lesions heal under the crusts in three or four days.

Clinical Results Concerning Atoxyl.—BIRINGER (*Jour. mal. cut. et de Syph.*, November, 1904, p. 848) experimented with this new drug at the clinic for cutaneous diseases at Bonn. The drug is a white, crystalline, inodorous, almost insipid powder, soluble in 20 per cent. of hot water. The solution takes on a yellowish tint on cooling, and bases to take up about 2 per cent. of atoxyl dissolved. The toxicity is about forty times less strong than that of the other inorganic arsenical preparations. Forty-two patients received subcutaneous injections of 20 per cent.

atoxyl, either in the cellular subcutaneous tissue of the interscapular region or in the muscular tissue of the thigh, the latter region being preferable. Infiltrations very rarely followed at the point of injections, and the pains were very slight. The average dose was a Pravaz syringeful every other day. In lichen rubra the treatment was exclusively by this method, the itching decreasing after seven or eight injections, on the average twenty-five or thirty being necessary for the cure. One of the patients had never tolerated arsenical treatment, but this was well borne. One case of flat wart was cured very rapidly; and one case of dermatitis herpetiformis was cured after twenty-four injections. The drug is very easy to manage and can be made of great service in cutaneous diseases.

Atrophy of the Entire Skin of Face Caused by Roentgen Rays.—DR. NOBL (*Proceedings of Wiener Derm. Soc.*, February 10, 1904) reports the case of a man, aged thirty years, who was treated with rays for a chronic sycosis, fifty sittings, at a day's interval, five to ten minutes each, at 20 centimetres' distance, having been given. During all this long period there occurred no active reaction. The atrophic lesions developed late, and for two years subsequently had undergone no further change. The skin everywhere was thinned and had a vitreous look, with slight scaling and very fine fissures, the lines being similar to those of old age. The epidermis was rough, like tissue paper, beneath which the skin was red, showing vascular ectasias and numerous relics of the sycosis.

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY.

UNDER THE CHARGE OF

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The Bactericidal Activity of the Organism under Normal Conditions and during Infections, and Organism of the Body which Protect against Infection.—HOKE (*Zeitschrift f. Heilkunde,* 1904, Band xxv. p. 197) has investigated the action which extracts of various organs of the rabbit have upon the bactericidal action of normal rabbit serum. He finds that many of these extracts are capable of arresting the bactericidal power of rabbits' serum for anthrax, colon, and typhoid bacilli, the spirillum of cholera, and staphylococci. Liver, kidney, and lymph glands show the most marked antibactericidal power, while leukocytes and bone-marrow have little or no effect. The mechanism of this action was found further to be somewhat complicated and differed from the various bacteria used. For anthrax the arrest of bactericidal action is due to the absorption by the organ extracts of the immune body of the serum.